

THE WILMINGTON JOURNAL.

WILMINGTON, N. C., FRIDAY, SEPT. 9, 1853.

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Weekly, \$1.00; Single copies, 25 cts. in advance.

The Tenth Volume

Of the "WILMINGTON JOURNAL," commences with this number. We would like, on the present occasion, to discourse a while with our readers, on the ups and downs, the progress, and other matters connected with our establishment—the success and unsuccessful—and whatever might be deemed worthy of note, on the commencement of our 10th year of existence in Wilmington. All these things, and more too, might be jotted down and sent forth to the world for criticism, reflection, and family conversation; but as our writing Editor, who is much more of a philosopher than his "worthy" associate is, can or ever will be, is now absent, enjoying the cool breezes of a Northern latitude, and we—the "worthy"—having our hands full with the business concerns of our establishment, prefer to give all these things the go-by.

We are told, however, this is an age of progress. Well, we have progressed so far, pretty well, with our Weekly—this being the 1st No. of the Tenth Volume. Our subscribers have been very kind and punctual, for which we hereby return them our most hearty and earnest thanks, as well as to our generous advertising customers in this paper and the Daily Journal. To offer our thanks thus promptly, is the chief object of this notice; but will our generous patrons, and their 4000 friends in general, and the public at large allow us, just moderately to hint that we think, (just privately to ourselves like,) that our subscription list ought to progress, as other things progress, in this age of progress. We intend our weekly, daily, hourly, unremitting hard work upon the paper shall progress, and we mean to take all pains to keep pace with the times. And we hope that this large Democratic District, numbering upwards of 10,000 voters, will come forward, and instead of subscribers, send us money enough to appear somewhat proportionate to the size of the District.

We beg leave further to hint that, our Daily paper offers to wealthy merchants and distillers, and turpentine and timber getters in the country and town, and elsewhere, the only, and we think very cheap daily paper, by which they can be constantly kept advised of the commercial and other news of our town. Will they not enable us to put it on a footing with the mere village papers of the North—to support which so much money is sent out of the State. Ours is the ONLY DAILY PAPER in North Carolina.

Remember every type and every letter in this paper, from one year's end to another, is handled twice for each issue—once to set it up, and once to return the type to its particular box—besides press-work—cost of paper, and ink, and ware and tare of materials,—all which, repeated fifty-two times every year, is furnished for \$2.50. If in any trade in life, surely in the trade of Newspaper printing, "the laborer is worthy of his hire."

With all the improvements now in progress and completion, we shall look for a list of subscribers that will view with any paper North of New Orleans or South of Baltimore. With this view, we have lately extended our facilities, and expect shortly to extend them still further for the accommodation of the public. Our object is to do something that will be a credit to the place we live in, and also to the business we follow for a living; we have, consequently, drawn heavily on our pockets during the last year, for the improvement of our establishment as to accommodate the wants of the public. We have done so, believing that that public whom we have ever found generous towards our enterprises, will come forward and repay us for our heavy outlays, by means of a still more liberal patronage; in every respect, than we have ever yet received.

From the Daily Journal, of 5th inst.

Two years ago, when we commenced this enterprise, we felt as though we saw defeat before us; but we now have it in our power to say, and we do so with much pleasure and our best thanks to a generous community, that the permanency of our Daily is a fixed fact. Our subscription list is, however, susceptible of being considerably increased, and we hope that the friends of an enterprise of so much importance to a business place like ours, will secure to us a list of subscribers that will be sufficient to justify our further outlay of money to improve the Daily in all respects.

Every man who takes a Southern, instead of a Northern Daily, keeps that much money from going out of the State. Come forward and indulge your patriotism—practice, instead of preaching States Rights.

Some time during the last twelve months, we enlarged the Daily about two columns. We hope before the third volume expires, to still farther increase its size and usefulness.

The Daily Journal will be continued to those subscribers whose year expires with the end of the 2d volume. Of course, if there be any who do not desire its continuance, they will have the kindness to notify us of the fact.

Yearly advertisers, whose year expires at the same time, will also be considered as desirous of continuing their patronage in that respect, unless they notify us to the contrary.

We have thought it best to make the above statements, in order to avoid any difficulty hereafter, or to save us the trouble of seeing our friends and patrons personally.

New Orleans Relief Fund.

After the issue of our paper on Saturday last, we received the following notice, which explains itself:

Editors of the Wilmington Journal:

GENTLEMEN:—We have enclosed check for one hundred dollars, which please include in your next remittance to New Orleans for relief of the sufferers there—through the Howard Association.

Respectfully,

DE ROSSSET & BROWN.

Wilmington, N. C., 3d Sept., 1853.

The total contributions received at this office, up to date, amounts to \$302.00. We shall close our list this evening, and forward all in hand to-morrow to the Howard Association in New Orleans.

Daily Journal, 5th inst.

Now that we have closed our contribution list for the relief of the New Orleans fund for the Howard Association, we deem it a proper occasion to return our sincere thanks to those few but benevolent gentlemen and ladies who have contributed so very liberally towards an object in which the whole human family is so deeply interested. In this connection, we will take occasion to state that, whenever we have given the names of contributors, we have done so without their knowledge or consent, and as we conceived, in justice to the parties contributing, more as an acknowledgement of the receipt of the money than for any other purpose. We make this statement as an act of justice to the contributors; for we know they would have much preferred to have had their names kept from the public.

Daily Journal, 6th inst.

Letter from the Editor.

PHILADELPHIA, Sept. 4th, 1853.

Of course you know the little "circumstance" which occurred with the express train, on our Road, on Friday morning last. As the thing turned out, nobody was hurt or even scratched in the slightest degree; although, had it happened on an embankment, there is no knowing what might have been the result. There were four passenger cars in the train, three of which, (the two first and the last,) were thrown off, the one next to the last remaining on the track. I was in the second car, and I must confess that the sensation of jumping and thumping across the sills, and having no idea of what is to come next, is none of the most pleasant. I think it but fair to remark that, so far as I could see or hear, the Conductor did all he could, ringing the bell to shut off at the very first intimation of danger, and sticking to his brake until it was jerked out of his hand by the smashing of the truck upon which it was intended to operate; and this, I think, was the unanimous opinion of the passengers. The cow, the running over which occasioned the accident, had, it appears, left the track; but, taken with some John Bull sort of a notion, suddenly jumped across it again, too late to take up the engine. It was scattered some, the tongue being pulled out by the roots and deposited in one place, and the teeth, horns, tail, thigh-bones, etc., found all along in spots. However, some sixty-five of us got in the baggage car, and with the assistance of a platform, which we picked up on the way, managed to make the connection at Weldon. The most of our people going through took the Bay Line, and about night, got aboard the magnificent steamer North Carolina, at Portsmouth, for Baltimore, where we arrived next morning, refreshed by a good night's sleep. By the way, now that I think of it, I would like, if anybody could inform the public in general, why it is that the hands aboard every steamboat in this harbor have been my luck to be on, are always, and all night long moving about among and between the berths, where people are supposed to sleep. One fellow, I am certain, on Friday night, chalked the soles of my boots, and then the soles of my feet, and I am by no means certain that he did not rub chalk on the end of my nose, and returned again and again to admire his artistic efforts. However, the North Carolina is a most capital boat, and her officers appear to be capital fellows, and very accommodating.

Baltimore is evidently going ahead rapidly in every respect, both in business and buildings. It is by no means large, nor as fine a city as this, but I think it has a much more push-ahead look about it. Still, they get a great deal of business done here in a very quiet way—chiefly owing to the width and straightness of the main business streets, which prevents any jams. By the way, I counted fourteen or fifteen Wilmington folks at Barnum's, in Baltimore, on Saturday; and indeed it does seem as though everybody, almost, is, or has been, or is going to be North this fall. The New Yorkers are shrewd.—The number of persons attracted to that city this season, and the business secured thereby, would far more than pay for the Crystal Palace—even although nothing were charged for admission. Many and many a one who would otherwise have supplied himself nearer home, has gone on and bought in N. York. I don't blame the New Yorkers. If they are shrewd and energetic enough to get up things of this kind, I don't see why they should not have the benefit of it.

I see our old acquaintances, Jefferson and his wife, are playing at the Chestnut Street Theatre; as is also, "the Baronet," Sir Wm. Don. They had a very good house last night. I will get through with the little business matters I have to do here in the morning, and be in New York to-morrow afternoon, and from that point I will date my next, which will, I hope, have something more interesting than this, which is, candidly, not worth reading. Progress is stamped upon everything. The true little girl that used to ladle out oysters on board the ferry boat crossing the Susquehanna, is grown to be a big fat woman, with a wart about three-eighths of an inch from the North-East corner of her eye, and the old man's nose is much redder. Alas, there is no standing still in this life—we must progress.

A friend has placed in my hands the "Columbia Gazette," printed at Columbia, Tuolumne county, California. We notice amongst the names of the Democratic nominees for a seat in the next General Assembly of California, that of Dr. John Walker, a native of Wilmington. It is extremely gratifying to his numerous friends in Wilmington, to see that a native son has so far distinguished himself, in an almost foreign land, as to entitle him to so favorable a position before the Democratic party of his newly adopted home. However pleasing it may be to his personal friends in this community, to see him occupying so honorable a place amongst his new associates, it must be a source of the highest gratification to his aged parents, who are citizens of our town. We are truly glad to hear that Dr. Walker's chances of success, as a Democrat, are most encouraging. We extract the following paragraph, relative to the nominees, from the Gazette:

"On Tuesday evening last Dr. Thomas Kendall, the Democratic nominee for the State Senate, of Dr. John Walker, one of the Democratic nominees for the Assembly, visited our village. These gentlemen are in fine spirits, and are sanguine of the success of the Democratic ticket in Tuolumne county, by an increased majority over the vote of last fall. These gentlemen are both very popular, being intelligent, worthy and honorable men, and will add strength to the ticket wherever they are personally known. In fact the ticket selected by the Jamestown Democratic Convention, is such a one as every good and true Democrat will be proud to see elected in September next."

Dreadful Shipwreck.

The British Ship Nessree, of 500 tons burthen, for some years a trader between Bombay and the ports on the coast of Arabia, was wrecked on the 17th June, near Bombay, and nearly all on board perished. The ship had been chartered to convey a number of pilgrims on a voyage to Bombay, after a lengthened pilgrimage through Arabia. There were on board about 450 souls, including the crew, all of whom, except 94, perished. The vessel and a valuable cargo of merchandise was entirely lost. Those persons saved were washed ashore on fragments of the vessel, she having broke entirely to pieces.

Hon. ROBERT J. WALKER.—The reports differ about this gentleman. One says he will not go to China, and another says he will. One says he is going to take charge of the New York Pacific Railroad project, and another says he is not. The doubts are getting exciting, and we trust some organ, of the Administration will soon relieve the public mind and tell the anxious world what Robert J. Walker is going to do.—Philadelphia Bulletin.

Better take the matter coolly, Mr. Bulletin, like the "worthy" of the Journal, who doesn't care a copper whether Mr. W., or any other person, goes to China; or who is sent there in a diplomatic capacity; or whether Mr. Walker takes charge of this or that Railroad, or any other Road. We guess Mr. Walker has received his appointment to go to China, and he will either go or not go, just as he sees fit; and President Pierce is very likely to use his own judgment about all matters pertaining to his office, and take the consequences—Whig clamor to the contrary notwithstanding.

News from Above.—Our information derived from various reliable sources, assure us of a rise in the Cape Fear River of fully 25 feet on last Tuesday. Some of the corn fields on the low grounds were overflowed, and materially injured where they were not swept off. The Rice crops lower down, have not suffered on this account. It is now about the middle of the harvest, and if no very heavy freshet occurs within a few weeks more, a full average crop may be expected. The yield is, we learn, very good.

The Kosta Affair.—Austrian Protest. The London Times, in discussing the Kosta affair, and the Protest issued by Austria, against the part Capt. Ingraham took in that affair, very correctly, according to our notion of the matter, says:

"The protest assumes that Capt. Ingraham's demand of Kosta, backed by a threat, was an act of war. This is nonsense. British vessels are upon our coast, and it is a perpetual threat to seize every trader upon their rights; yet who regards this as an act of war? Austria seems to complain because she was not permitted to consummate the attempted outrage, carry Kosta to Vienna, hang him, and then settle the matter by negotiation at Washington. This, she thinks, would have been the proper mode of adjusting the affair. Tastes differ on such subjects. We prefer Capt. Ingraham's process; and we hope to see it become the settled American practice, in every case where any person entitled to American protection shall suffer outrage at the hand of any foreign Power. We hope that whatever force may be necessary to prevent the outrage will be promptly used; its relation to the international law can be settled afterwards by negotiation just as well before—and a little better."

Gold has recently been discovered in Maine, on Sandy River, in Franklin county, and a company from Massachusetts have leased land on said River, about two miles in width, and in length sufficient to include the extent of the Mines, where they are washing out the precious metal, from \$20 to \$30 per diam, to three hands. The quality is said to equal the California gold.

For the Journal.

From the North. Mr. Editor: I came not here to see Palaces, Crystal, or other. I came to see the country. And by that I do not mean the Cities. Large cities have been likened to "sores upon the body politic." Let other doctors probe these carbuncles, and dress or cauterize these ulcers. I much prefer to examine the patient's sound parts, and therefore, I say again, I came to see the country.

I prefer pastoral life: It is necessarily patriarchal, and therefore governmental, and therefore political.—Yes, sir; and in the midst of this pastoral, patriarchal, governmental, political life, is the place to study politics: not Democracy, nor Federalism, Whigism, or other isms whatever; but the "law of the house"—economy—(eikos nomos)—don't mean stinginess—savings—being close-fisted—but the whole "law of the house," that patriarchal rule (in the house, in the family,) which makes or nullifies all other rules.

Now, in the city, everything is police, council, commissioner, functionary, street constable! While in the country, the head of the house is factum—sum total—all in all; and yet this monarch is ruled by his wife, his pet child, or servant, or dog sometimes.—Yes, sir, perhaps all times. And when this King is weak, or, (may be, very politic,) he lets the government be a Democracy; yes, sir, the purest, nakedest, of democracies, where every little urchin is one of the sovereigns. I mean, Mr. Editor, that the sum total of all these patriarchal rules, and is the whole of government in every land, age, and clime.

Let us look a little at these little country governments, here at the North.

Well, in the first place, help here, (that is, all hired people to work,) do more in the day than negroes do in the South—either in the house or in the field.

In the next place, their farming here, is better than ours. But their farms are all patches, and they are obliged to be better tended than ours, or they could not make bread. They make 100 bushels of Irish potatoes to the acre;—we make 200 of sweet potatoes. They make more turnips than we do, (not that we can and ought;) they make more hay than we do, (in the Eastern part of our State,) though, perhaps, not in the Western, or hill country. They do not make more wheat to the acre than we do in our best wheat growing regions. We raise ten hogs to their one, and better and bigger. We raise ten cows to their one, but theirs are nearly ten times as good as ours. Their sheep are more numerous and double as good as ours.

In mechanics, they are far ahead of us here. Every mechanical trade is in use and prospers. Why? Because we have slaves. This is the great wealth of the North as compared with the South. Every trade has a tradesman, and this is all the great writers mean when they say "population is wealth." There are hatters and shoe-makers, and saddlers and harness-makers, and black-smiths and gun-smiths, and silversmiths here; and we buy hats and shoes, and saddles and harness, and axes and hatchets, and broad axes, and cooper's adzes and froes, and grubbing hoes; and, in short, all things that they make and we don't make—cannot make.

I wish you would count up the sum of money that we pay for these things, which they make here and we don't, or won't make, and show how the balance of this trade comes to be against us.

They have better and more comfortable houses and out-houses here than we have. Why? Because it is colder here, and they are in the house half the year, when the ground is covered with snow; and this is the reason, too, why they are better farmers.—they are obliged to make the most of their short summers; and that is the reason, too, why they are better tradesmen. They make carriages, coaches, engines, hats, boots, shoes, axes, working tools, axe-helves, and brooms, piggins, pails, tubs and churns, (out of N. C. juniper,) reep-hooks and sythe-blades, plains and augurs, chisels and gouges, hammers and nails, and gimlets, et id omne genus of notions. It can all be done in doors. Our doors is the place where we do all things in the South; and we are ever out doors, or in the house with all the doors wide open, and if not the doors, the cracks of the log houses.

They are better schooled here than we at the South; but are they better educated? Does education mean the fine arts? Certainly. But who is better educated, the artist or the buyer of his articles? I said slavery caused us to have fewer mechanics,—certainly, in one sense; but then the aforesaid cold weather—bitter, bitter winter's cold—long, long, dreary winter, has, also, much to do with it. But, at last, what causes this slavery? or, rather, what is the difference between servitude and slavery? With the Romans, the word servus meant slave; all serving men were slaves. And this was so in Greece. These serving men were people, black and white and red, taken prisoners in war. Our serving men South (and formerly North,) were, at first, such prisoners, and all black, (we have no Indian slaves.) But again: Why are there no slaves North? That same winter climate, causes it. They became worthless as laborers and were sold to the South, (except a small remnant.) If not worthless, they were worth more to take to use.

In haste, your friend,

SCRIBLERUS.

According to the U. S. Treasury statement of 31st August, there was in the Treasury on that day, subject to draft, \$25,974,223.06. Of this amount, \$12,783.34 was in the Depository at this place.

N. C. SIX PER CENT. STATE BONDS.—Mr. Courts, State Treasurer, is advertising in the Raleigh papers proposals of \$500,000 in Bonds of the State, on account of the appropriation or the State's subscription to the Central Railroad. These Bonds bear six per cent. interest. Coupon Bonds of this State are now quoted in New York at \$107 to \$108.

The deaths from yellow fever in New Orleans, for the fourteen weeks ending the 27th ult., is set down by the Picayune at 6449.

The inmates of the city prison, as well as those of the insane asylum, continue to enjoy good health.—The Picayune congratulates the citizens upon the decline of the epidemic, and speaks of the contribution in various sections of the Union, in aid of the sufferers, says:

This generous sympathy with our stricken city will never be forgotten by the people of New Orleans. If money could stop the pestilence, the purses of our warm friends all over the country would have ere this found a specific remedy; as it is, they have alleviated much suffering, cooled many a fever, saved many lives. May Heaven's blessings and the heartfelt gratitude of a great city reward the kind and noble donors! The Howard Association has taken charge of 9,000 cases, and bills amounting to \$92,000, due by the Society, have been presented for payment. Other bills are also due. The funds received up to the 31st ult reached \$70,000.

State Agricultural Fair.—Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers Attend.

The first State Agricultural Fair, under the direction of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, will be held near the City of Raleigh, beginning on the 15th of October next, and continuing until the 22d.

The Farmers, Mechanics and Manufacturers of the State, are earnestly requested to present, at that Exhibition, everything in their various branches of business that will, in their judgment, excite interest and afford instruction. The State Agricultural Society appeals to the people of the State, to use every exertion to make the first Fair such an one as will reflect credit upon them.

We have the material among us for getting up such an Exhibition, and if there should be a falling short of what we have a right to expect, the blame may be justly attached to a want of energy. The State Agricultural Society, in its organization, is being made for a large Exhibition; ample means will be provided for the taking care of a large number of various kinds of stock. Those persons who design to present specimens of any kind at the Fair, will confer a favor upon the Committee of Arrangements, by addressing a letter to J. F. TOMPKINS, Esq., the Chairman of said committee, at Raleigh, and applying to him for the receipt of the Society.

The ladies of the State are particularly requested to give us their presence on that occasion, and also are solicited to bring specimens of their excellence in the household arts.

Come one, come all, to the State Agricultural Fair, and you will not fail to go home highly delighted with your visit.

WADESBORO, N. C., July 8, 1853. GEN. ALEX. MACRAE.—Dear Sir: At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh, on the 28th of May, the duty was assigned me, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of addressing the Presidents of the various Railroads, Plank roads, &c., in the State, asking them to allow all "stock, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass free to and from the State Fair free of charge. As the President of the Raleigh and Wilmington Railroad, I make this request of you in behalf of the State Agricultural Society, hoping that those whose interest will be benefited rather than injured by it.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. F. TOMPKINS.

OFFICE W. & R. R. R. COMPANY, WILMINGTON, July 15, 1853.

Dear Sir:—Your letter of the 8th inst., asking our Company to allow all "stock, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts," to pass free to and from the State Fair, has been received, and this day laid before our Board of Directors. I am instructed by the Board to say to you, that your request is granted. Respectfully,

ALEX. MACRAE, Pres't.

DR. JOHN F. TOMPKINS, Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 22d, 1853.

L. O. B. BRANCH, Esq.—Dear Sir:—At a called meeting of the State Agricultural Society of North Carolina, held in Raleigh on the 25th of May last, the duty was assigned me, as Corresponding Secretary of the Society, of addressing the Presidents of the various Railroads, plank roads, &c., in the State, asking them to allow all "stock, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the State Fair free of charge.—As the President of the Raleigh and Gaston Railroad, I make this request of you, hoping that those whose interest you represent will be benefitted rather than injured by it.

Very respectfully, yours,

J. F. TOMPKINS.

OFFICE R. & G. R. R. COMPANY, WILMINGTON, August 25, 1853.

Dear Sir:—Yours of 22d inst. was placed on my table during my absence, and has just been received. The Directors of this Company feel a deep interest in the success of the Agricultural Fair, and it will afford us great pleasure "to allow all stocks, crops and specimens in the mechanic arts, to pass to and from the State Fair free of charge" on this road. I am, yours, very respectfully,

L. O. B. BRANCH.

RALEIGH, N. C., August 25, 1853.

Mr. Editor:—I have enclosed to you a copy of a correspondence between myself as Corresponding Secretary of the State Agricultural Society and Gen. Alex. Macrae and L. O. B. Branch, Esq., as the Presidents of the two Railroads in our State. I need scarcely add that it is with pride and pleasure that I witness the Southern States, and the South against acquiescence in those measures. They have named the compromise as a fraud and an insult to the south; the very name of compromise was rejected with scorn and loathing; acquiescence was called base and cowardly submission to intolerable oppression. They were for disunion and a southern confederacy. Upon this issue the southern rights party went before the people of the cotton States, and lost; they fought the battle with a resolution of a better cause; but after a fore-drawn, they were utterly routed and beaten into the very dust. In the four States of Georgia, South Carolina, Alabama and Mississippi, out of an aggregate vote of 250,000, only about 110,000 were cast for the so-called disunionist or anti-compromise candidates.

The secessionists arose from their fall sadder but wiser men, and, honestly admitting that the edict of the people was against them, they recanted their treasonable creed and went into the democratic convention at Baltimore, professedly prepared to receive and support whoever should be the nominee of the convention, provided he was nominated as the exponent of constitutional and constitutional principles. The secessionists of the secessionists caused their protestations to be regarded with suspicion by the union democrats of the country, but recent developments show that a portion at least, of the southern disunionists intend honesty to fulfill their pledge of nationality. The speeches of many of the leading disunion champions (of 1850 and 1851) are now national and patriotic both in letter and in spirit.—The disunion press at the south, with perhaps a few very exceptions, has repudiated all disloyalty to the Union, and conventions of the democracy in the southern States endorse the compromise as a permanent settlement of the slavery question. There is a strong array of evidence towards proving that the former disunion democracy of the south now in part stands fairly and honestly upon the Union, the constitution and the compromise.

Now we fear to put it to any candid man, or any man of common sense, could we do any better service to strengthen and maintain his principles, his party, and to promote the best interests of his country, than to pursue a course which the Courier admits has induced a great, intelligent and influential body of citizens to abandon all sectional prejudice, jealousy and contention, and to "take their stand fairly and honestly upon the Union, the Constitution and the Compromise?"—Boston Post.

Official Vote of North Carolina.

FIRST DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Second DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Third DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fourth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fifth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Sixth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Seventh DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Eighth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Ninth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Tenth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613.

Shaw's maj. 87. Second DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Third DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fourth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fifth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Sixth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Seventh DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Eighth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Ninth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Tenth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613.

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Shaw's maj. 87. Second DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Third DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fourth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fifth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Sixth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Seventh DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Eighth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Ninth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Tenth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613.

Shaw's maj. 87. Second DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Third DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fourth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fifth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Sixth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Seventh DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Eighth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Ninth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Tenth DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613.

Shaw's maj. 87. Second DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Third DISTRICT. Shaw, 407; Outlaw, 350; Person, 192; Kerr, 129; 613. Fourth DISTRICT. Shaw, 40